MATERIAL SEPTEMBER IN 1961

Parameter of the Print College at York York as Second

SURCESSARIANCE BY WAY. Prorigant.

Partie por

FARITOR

Sheridan for and fithers

There are not make of our parties endors who will be some full as that the segme of Pinners H. Summer ... out Freestrum Law bases speaked their positions An "second sides" at the White Horne stell remirrord the legitimate military degrees for which they love been relucated and commissioned by the American people Yes elevated above one catherin west comor combody paradde acryl as programs for those we feel the gratifying to have the names of Sugarhas and Law erased from the list of Mr Recognizer's homehold assestants for those are names identified with difinest chancers in our lister.

The eider Springers was one of the really builtant captains in a really stupendons was the Lits base figured honorably and prominently in our military affairs since the days of Washingroy. It has not been pleasant to leval wif-respecting Americans to know that the progeny of six is sizes and the representatives of such trades as were dans ing attendance in tawfer vestibules and playing minumer to still more tawde-This is not be say that the public consists e is dead to the corn lightest form or manifestation of an whominable tendency . It is only natural. that popular regret and reprobation should have been concentrated upon instances peculiarly consumptions and veloced the memories which appealed most imperatively to their recognition We mean simply that the well-drawal for national rejoicing real relief

in like predication. the sole of itist low the examples here or sented. We THEODORE ROOSEKEET should get his household help in the usual way and at the usual rates. It is well to give our army and havy officers an opportunity to be proud of their calling and of them

How Russia Has Been Parified.

Of fate it has been proclaimed officially that order reigns in Russia. It is undemidble that even threats of industrial strikes are heard no longer, that mutimes tively few, and that when they occur they are punished with ruthless severity. The alleged massacre of Jews at Kishineff on Sestember's has been demed by the Government, and it is possible that the original reports were exaggerated. That the comparative tranquility, however, is due not to a quiescence in the existing régime but to terror is evident from the statistics published on September 12 in the Sloro, a thoroughly trustworthy newspaper of St. Petersburg.

It appears that during the recent revolutionary agitation no fewer than 19.141 of the Czar's subjects were killed; suicides and the sufferers from formal sentences of death not being counted. To the anti-dewish riots are ascribed 7.962 deaths; to the disturbances in Armenia 4.5to, while of mutimes there have been 2.19a victims. To agrarian disorders are attributed 533 deaths. So much for the homicidal work chargeable to the Government and the reactionists. The revo-Intionists, on their part, have assassinated eighty-three Generals or Governors, sixty-one prefects and 8,079 subordinate officials. Distributed geographically, the deaths have been most numerous in European Russia, next in Poland and southwest Poland; then in the Caucasus; then in the Baltie provinces, and fastly in Siberia. Not even Finland, in spite of its recovered autonomy, has been un-

scathed. Such has been the cost in human life of the nominal suppression of Russia's latest revolutionary movement. The published death list is a ghastly record, and it will be held to justify awful reprisals should the next uprising against the Czar's Government prove successful. When Premier STOLYPIN took office he announced that his programme would be reform with the strong arm. There is no doubt about the strength of the arm if ferocity is a proof of vigor. It will soon be seen, after the third Duma convenes in November, whether the prospect of sub-*tantial reform has been improved by pleasures of merciless repression likely to convince reactionists that no further

It appears, however, that M. STOLYPIN who for the moment still retains the confidence of his sovereign, is elated at his success in riding a whirlwind and is approaching with a light heart the task of constitutional reconstruction. If he can command a majority of the new national assembly he hopes to secure the support of the Octobrists and other Moderate Liberals, and in conjunction with them to introduce such an instalment of selfrule as is conceded by Great Britain to the inhabitants of a Crown colony or as we have lately granted to qualified voters in the Philippines. To repudiate even so small a boon may well seem to the calm onlooker foolish, for experience has shown that in the path to self-gov-

concessions need be made to fear.

erument it is only the first step that couts. I retorate chairman of the Ways soil 'almosta and foresight, however, are acaresty to he expected from a people whome just representatives have been directed with blood. You rangeration and proprion but torpur and paralysis are the words that rightly define the present states of the Biances money

the Parantten Prenchman

Wedering and all had to the giant from units, the centre of nautical internet for the pour week the recipient of fatire. assistant accompany from the finish States fin-arament, which appeared the new tonbrown channel to let in the splendid ship! In Hanser or a ablear days Citation and no better advertising four was timests more deserving of the heat

fact true by the way that the present mild unplement near her ween the various mean corriers was in great part inflicent he the exacting out of the Congretors for continuously bearings by seems of provincence passenger rates from Paris . You York by way of Laverpool-

If an thore is something perhaps as to homorous in the circumstance that La Provence, sailing from Havre on the ame that that extraoned the Laustania's departure from Laverpool, and carrying meaningers who left Paris at the same ing as the Lassitable s passengers. and constrously effected her entrance brough the old ordinary channe and was discharging human freight at the foot of Morton street hours before the Lustiania a rightfully triumphant progross up the bay

is our impression that La Provence has been a comparatively inconspictions essel during this period of excitement she was credibly reported as recently as esterday morning to be tagging along some two hundred and fifty miles astern

How the Money Could Be Better Spent.

The spectacular project of sending the triantic battleship fleet around the Horn to the Pacific looks more harebrained and fatures the more it is examined When Congress meets in December there re several stalwart Republicans having the interests of the navy at heart who will not hesitate to enter their protests. Imong them will be Representative GRORGE L. LILLEY of Connecticut a well nformed and energetic member of the House Committee on Naval Affairs. In an interview at Waterbury on Wednesday last Mr. Laller pointed out what should be an insuperable objection to sending our battleship armada to the Pacific coast at the present time. We have two navy yards out there, one in California and one in Washington, and if our naval base development had kept pace with battlehip construction one or both of these Pacific coast yards would have complete accommodations for the argest American fleet affoat as regards anchorage, dockage, equipment and supplies, and, what is of the utmost importance, facilities for making repairs on ships of heavy tonnage in the event of injury to hull or machinery. In how far can the Pacific yards serve these purposes: We quote Mr. LILLEY

The one at Mare island is some thirty miles on the ocean. If was located in shoal water at a me when we were building wooden ships of light caught. Notwithstanding the fact that immense ams of money have been expended in dredging a hannel through the shoals to Mare Island, which by the way. Pils up as last as it is dredged, we are still unable to dock our larger battleships there or that this hard is of no use for the battleships of depth of water, but this yard is still on paper, that a the location has been selected, but only one dry dock has been built. Bremerton is a splendid loca tion, and when this yard is brought up to a high state of efficiency, which will require from five to ten scars time, it will be in shape to take care of our entire fleet if necessary. But as the matter now stands, neither one of these places is available for a fleet of such dimensions as we are to assemble on the Pacific coast

Even if urgent necessity existed for despatching this great fleet, the pride of the navy and the country's main dependence in the event of war, to the other side of the continent, its voyage would be followed with apprehension in the present backward state of dockyard construction on the Pacific coast.

Fortunately, this is a case where public opinion speaking through Congress can exercise the veto power. We do not believe that the people are willing to trust a hundred million dollars worth of battleships even to Roosevelt luck, remarkable as its run has been.

Better spend the cost of the projected voyage on the navy yard at Bremerton.

Perhaps a Straight Tip.

Representative SERENO E. PATNE of New York says that he has not been shouting tariff revision from the housetops." No one familiar with his career in Congress would suspect him of anything of the sort. There are standpatters and standpatters: those who admit that the Dingley law is not perfect and agree that it should be amended by the Republican party after the next national election, with a strong emphasis on the after"; and those who maintain that the country is so busy, preoccupied and flourishing that there can't be any flaws in the Dingley tariff law. To this last group of complacent optimists the Hon. SERENO E. PAYNE belongs.

Mr. PATNE sees no need of revision just now." There is talk "in favor of it in spots," but he really can't put his finger on them. He is sceptical, inclined to be satirical. Rather a joke, tariff revision. Mr. PAYNE smiles it away. No one bothering about it, so far as he knows. Time enough to think about the matter when the national convention meets next summer. It may be decided to put a little plank in the platform about the hereafter of the tariff; but -and here is the most significant thing in the

" I do not know that a plank in favor of revision will be placed in the platform, but it may."

Pavne monologue:

The idea is easily grasped. The standpatters who may have to die at the ballot box but never surrender in convention hall will be heard from when faint hearted Republicans propose to pledge the party to revise the tariff after the national elec tion of 1908, meaning revision by the Sixty-first Congress. Let well enough alone indefinitely is the sentiment the

Means Committee contributes to the tariff armiposition. In a legislator who hard much to do with the respectment of the Fingley have and se a tariff specialist had in high exteens by the most jointy first impinisation of the House. the Specifier himself a reducet and unfordgulde stancinarray, the Hon. Spanish F. Parray most his accompand as somewhat publican authority on the subject and with his "tip" will be printed appearance office office occurrence with horses. makes a criff fight for those fairly in the committee on resolutions; especially as fartiff refrorm by rost one of New Police Book a transfillacione investigaci

to English Legacy to Val-

Ambiguous for Herry E at the last Harrist mmencement contrasted the afflicacof that autoursers with the minerable preparty of his own alma scater, treford From other sources we have lated heard a good deal about fourd times of the English sears of learning, and as a martier of fact both theford and cam-Bridge are officially sending the hararmed at the crossest moment

In these circumstances it mo array across auriprium to find an English man bequeathing firm on to an timero a university with which he had had a personal connection. Mr. Start or overto have left the bulk of his fortune t Vale on mere grounds of principle dis sociated from individual sentiment, and that at a time when there was arrest ently seeps for charity at home.

The complaint is sometimes made England that wealthy Britons do no open their purses on behalf of the na tion a universities with such generosit as Americana display Mr. Brothe legacy does not rival the benefactures of a Rockefeller but it certainly suggests that Englishmen are not altogether opposed to encouraging universities.

Without insisting too much on the significance of an act which may have had in it some element of personal caprice, we may remember that an energetic campaign is now proceeding in England under the leadership of Bishop GORE, an old Oxford tutor, which aims at redistributing rather than at increasing the funds already possessed by the "sweet dreamer" by the lass. These reformers hold that Oxford has money enough, if it would use it rightly, and it is not impossible that Mr. BLOUNT and other English philanthropists have shared in this view

Bishop Gore's party point out that the university has an annual revenue of more than two and a half million dollars, in addition to a superb equipment of buildings. As the students number about 500 this makes a yearly endowment of not less than \$700, besides lodging, for each of them. Even extremists who wish to see university education become entirely gratuitous might well be satisfied with this provision.

As it is, Oxford students hav considerable fees, and in one way and another the university is virtually closed to the poorer classes. Bishop Gorre is a democrat who practises what he preaches. In the two sees over which he has presided he has eschewed the usual nomin and circumstance of his office and voluntarily devoted three-quarters of his episcopal income to enriching the salaries of the poorer clergy. He is now moving for a royal commission to compel the twenty separate colleges of Oxford to do likewise. At present the revenues of the university are mostly absorbed and, it is said, wasted by them, with the general effect of reserving the university to the well to do

The details of this alleged mismanagement, which might easily proceed from a pious observance of the letter rather than of the spirit of ancient benefactions, hardly concern us, but the ideal of the Oxford reformers does. It illustrates the ceaseless advance of democracy in England, and it has perhaps been responsible for the Blount legacy to Yale. In that case the \$400,000 must be regarded as a tribute to the democracy of our universities. May such tributes be always deserved!

Manchester and Furnaceville.

The importance of canals as pathways of commerce has been demonstrated by centuries of experience. The value of ditches of enormous cost and of a carrying capacity so limited that the facilities offered by them are easily outclassed by competing routes is not so well established. An experiment with the latter of these systems is now being tried in the great, progressive State of New York An illustration of the former appears in the case of the Manchester Ship Canal The semi-annual report of that company has recently been issued.

In 1894 shipments by the way of this canal aggregated 686,000 tons. The report of the chairman of the board of directors includes an estimate of four and three-quarter millions of tons as the expected business of the current year The profits for the first six months of this year are reported as \$650,000. A part of the canal has a depth of twenty-eight feet. and the work of dredging the remainder to the same depth is being pushed as rapidly as possible The business of the route is increasing from year to year, and the prospect of continued and even greater expansion is regarded as en-

couraging. The Manchester Ship Canal is a factor of no small importance in England's cotton business. Steamers loaded with the staple at Galveston, New Orleans or Savannah may discharge their cargo on the docks at Manchester, England's most important cotton manufacturing centre. The cost of freight on raw material is thus reduced to its minimum, and the same may be said regarding the export of finished product. In fact, it may be said that the ship canal, so far as the cotton business is concerned, gives England an opportunity found in no other country for effecting the utmost economy in the movement of raw material from supply point to mill and in the movement of finished product from mill to market.

A canal that is big enough to do a real business and to make new and larger business is a valuable asset. A hundred million dollar furrow in the face of the earth, liable if not certain to be thrown

before its completion into competition with one or more ship canals, is only an uncertain and doubtful investment

Sectional or Local?

If need to be a principle of the friends of civil service reform that national and local imuse and elections should be kept apper. The most thusreturns of civil service reformers afunded and he continued account, so more of the inregenerare and undestrable are court to account him of an intention to violate that moved principle. The municipal absertion in Claveland is to be engageded as any armin lowest of Thomas Court Trees gave a fourth term. If the Hon Courses Benyour is elected the election will be no innal, the condingtion and the returnsh-

of the floor Elector Reform his departure from Seattle St. Exer expressed the inspired view of the

emmerions in the Western Spaces Manage contracts track a ment made political or the in the target etch is their and the meres. COMPANY CONTRACT OF THE CITY TO THE STREET, BUSINESSED coming countries with the fight that this sources had pit on time opporat acceptant is regime and accepting Married by participa which company sample of the eating policies of the Depulsions name orange for terings for confromm of openeds now only to the COURSE OF CONTRACT AND THE STREET OF CORDS BUT ASSESSED. or Benchillean navio generally

The Republican party generally has ummer headquarters at Oyster Bar The leading policies" of the Republican party are My Policies. A few years ago he Hon. Toxt Jourson was regarded as radical But politics is a swifter scorcher than Time No doubt the Mayor of Cleveland is a hopeless hunker by the side of the Grand Catapan of things. Tost was a promising Socialist once, but he has been outclassed ignominiously.

If however the voters of Cleveland should show that provincial and stiff necked spirit which the Republican votrs of this State displayed when Judge Fotorn was nominated for Governor the contest in Cleveland will be of 'purely local significance.

ROBERT H. HUNTER having lost the Republican leadership in Dutchess county the peculiar qualifications which led to his appointment to the office of first deputy in the Insurance Department seem to have disappeared.

this comes of looking down on the Jack of

Who dares to look down on the Jack of all trades, the universal specialist who has taken all regulation for his province? (an the ocean floor look down on Mount St. Ehan

Vitable was ahead of the United States. Colo.

Thus does Colonel J. Hay Lawis mistake the reflection of his pink aurora borealis for the blaze of campfires and the rocket's red giare

take no stock in the idea that great organics of capital are manned by bands of crimina receiver WARFIELD of Maryland

Here's wilful conspiracy, misprision malefaction, and mollycoddlism with malice

terobian at Table.

O THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT YOUR onsient who writes about Table Man ers in THE SUX of September 6 has my hear! The sooner drastic action is taken toward edying the existing evil the better

n the course of my travels, which have taken to many countries (and I speak both from hotel and home life experiences, I am compelled to adm Americans as a class are becoming sadiv lacking it spoiled through the behavior of a neighbor he man who takes his pencil and checks on the nenu card what dishes he desires is selfish. Again. he common prevalence of holding the fork in an right manner and holding the knife half way own the blade in a sawing fashion is disgusting urthermore, cating peas with a tea spoon is not fascinating

By all means let us strive to teach children is schools table manners and at the same time endeavor to teach them to make more use of the simple words "please" and "thank you."
CHARLESTON, S. C., September 10. FI . KW.

A Vankee Dog's Good-by.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A close friend of mine up New Haven way had a large shepherd dog some years ago, a dog of considerable intelligence. One summer the dog was attacked with a distemper which continued to grow until it was thought safest that he should shuffle off this mortal The matter was talked over in the presence of the dog. Finally it was decided to go out in a sloop and at a convenient season throw the dog over the side.

Done as per schedule. Arrived at the jumping

of place the dog was called. Jim came up on a slow walk, held out his paw to my friend and the to his brother, walked over to the edge of the boat, and-my friend returned sadly to his habitation This is a really and truly occurrence and can be substantiated, affidavit and all, b BROOKLYN, September 13 FRED S PRILLIPS.

Former Judge Carrow of New Jersey.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SU: On page four of to day's Sun, under the caption "A Free Fight Now in New Jersey." your Trenton corresponden MAY S. pallot for ex Judge Howard Carrow, but from present indications will then swing into the Fort

Both gentlemen are well fitted for the office of Governor, but ex Judge Carrow is a Democrat while Judge Fort is a Republican. As a former resident of Camden county I am pleased to testify n favor of ex Judge Howard Carrow's Dem It is clean cut, honest and manly, and if the Demo rats are wise enough to nominate him he will BELMAR, N. J., September 12.

Goold Brown's "Rule."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN SIE: What is "W W" talking about in his letter in to day's Sunt Antepenultimate" does not mean the last but one Therefore if Goold Brown's "rule" is correct the accent in the word "Indecorous" falls on the

NEW YORK, September 12. the leases of Immortality.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIE: Immortality ust. I take it, have an infinite past as well as a infinite future. If we have no knowledge of the past of our individual immortality, dues it not follow that its future is a matter of indifference to us?

G. T. W.

NEW YORK, September 13.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN -Str: Did the Regulator ever hear of the fabled beast of Cicsias, who his own paws without knowing it? NEW YORK, September 12.

A Chance for Celebrities.

If I were Kalser Wilhelm-As I happen not to be-I'd sail across the sea; And when I'd landed here I'd star With a vaudeville concern,

And I'd charge a modest fortune If I were Mr. Kipling. Or even Bernard Shaw,

And found unsatisfactory Our copyrighting law I'd throw my pen aside a while And take to vaudeville And ask ten thousand dollars

For my name upon the bill. Were I Queen Wilhelmina, Or the King of Spain, perchance I'd be the head "headliner

I'd leave the work of ruling those with time to burn While I was coining money
With a vaudeville concern.

WILLIAM WALLACE WEITELOCK

To rue Epron or Two Sew-Sir Stalwart Republicane bereatout are not worryng over promouting, fining and imprisonng for intentional violation of valid railway or agestrone laws but they are unexperover the discovered purpose of the Prestent to accor the organization and owner sally the platform committee of the next tepublican national convention in the increat of a met of "nationalism" advocated top home, which the framers of the Constitut tion paymented by former onton and against which the frozense Court for all along

Play cirtify commine eratic national concention of test was appropriate by Repair and from attent

empety out the face.

They also remember with prick the ser tone of the three illustrates follogares from connections in another convention half in Philadelphia a function and impact course ago, when in the crime of its face and when off frepar of aspecase in creating a writing freton. had well nigh cantained Connections broke the deadlock created by conflict between pure nationalism and pure fodoration in the new Covernment by proposing that the Senate he composed of two Senators from each State chosen by the Legislature thereof The proposal was finally accepted. With it was associated another encountry motion made by Elleworth, that meteod of the words "the national Government" in Baniniple's plan there he enfortitured the Covernment of the United States. Protoably the words "nation" and "national" are

not in the Constitution Those two triumphant motions, followed by others on the same line proposed by Elleworth and supplemented by the Tenth Amendment, tacitly agreed upon for future adoption after acceptance by the States of the Constitution, saved the day, as historians tell the voters of Connecticut, made the new Covernment partly federal and partly national, secured the Union and the hirth of a new nation in America

That rejected "nationalism" President Roosevelt is, in the rapidly increasing opinon of Connecticut Republicans, endeavoring to jam into the platform of the next Republican national convention.

Those Longbleans who think thus do not quarrel with existing railway and anti-trust laws, by they do protest against the enactment of more laws of a similar character out on more advanced lines, as urged by the President, until the Supreme Court has had present legislation under inspection and has made public its judgment.

As one listens to the criticism of Presi dent Roosevelt by Connecticut Republicans memory brings up Franklin's description of John Adams the second President whose disastrous Administration split the Federalists in two, as "always an honest man, often a wise one, but sometimes and in some things absolutely out of his senses. A Connecticut Republican of an earlier type than Roosevelt has cleverly and concisely sketched somewhat in this wise existing economic and political conditions.

The State is filled with manufacturing and producing corporations, he said, that have been granted by its Legislature, some of them small and some very large. A maority do an interstate business under what has till recent years been taken as a right given by Connecticut. Ever since the Supreme Court decided that neither the inter state commerce clause of the Constitution nor the Sherman anti-trust law could be applied to any branch of human industry nor even to monopolies within a State President Roosevelt has endeavored in some way to lay hold of the management of our Connecticut corporations. Attorney-General knox incited and aided him by a speech at Pittsburg in October, 1902, and continued so to do till he entered the better political atmosphere of the Senate. Bryan's Democratic national convention

of 1900 endeavored the same thing by demanding a Federal license before Connecticut corporations could do interstate business. Roosevelt's Bureau of Corporations adopted Bryan's suggestion and added ory Federal incorporation as essenial. In his annual message to Congress for 1906 the President said that "in some method, whether by a national license law or in other fashion, we must exercise a far more complete control," &c., over corporations. In his Provincetown speech he finally declared: "I believe in a national incorporation law." Previously he had urged Congressional supervision and Executive visitation of our Connecticut corporations, as national banks are supervised and visited. in order to rid them of what he described as overcapitalization, lack of publicity in management, discrimination in prices to destroy competition inside the State, and insufficiency of personal responsibility of officers and directors as if making any of those reforms in Connecticut corporations belonged to Congress or the President.

National license and national incorporation as Roosevelt uses them differ only in detail. Each will subject Connecticut corporations to plenary control from Washington over everything they may do and reduce the State and the liberties of its people to the condition of a province much ike the Philippines. No Republican whose opinion is "worth thirty cents" has ever before intimated that Congress could charter corporations to produce articles for sale.

Roosevelt fancies that whenever Congress may take a hand in the regulation of commerce "among the States" the States cease to exist. It is incredible that the Connecticut delegates at Philadelphia in 1787 could have tolerated the existing commerce clause in the Constitution if any one had suggested a possibility of the Roosevelt interpretation.

The recent international Socialist congress at Stuttgart, which separated two or three weeks ago, disclosed the Socialists as advocating a war between the classes and the masses and as now aiming by political intrigue at the destruction of what is described as "capitalism" and the free use of property, and forcibly imposing instead a system of production and distribution controlled by a Government of some kind. That is precisely the aim of Roosevelt's policies or if not the aim the effect

His endeavor is by hook or by crook to squeeze into the next Republican national platform a vindication of the twin evils of nationalism and socialism, and get a fitting candidate for such a platform.

JOHNSON SHERMAN NEW HAVEN, September 13:

No Change.

Knicker The women are going to have a new Bocker-But the bill will run into four or five

An Altruistic Generalism For posterity we labor, Suffer that it may be winner, And expect to sate our hunger

For reception of our treasure Every spouse has been exhorted Though our stocks have shrunk in value In a manner most surprising.
'Tis posterity will own them

To provide it in abundance

When at last they start to rising And posterity will mutter.
As it rolls its eyes to heaven: Lived 'way back in 19071"

MCLANDSURGH WILSON.

ROOSEVELT AND "NATIONALISM" THE NEW INFANTRY BULLET. Pointest and Streeter. It the a Plat Trajer

tury and turest Wanteding Power. If was requested in the press recently that England incombot to introduce a new in climates in this army, and that this higher was characterized by a very lang, sharp must ride Register would only concerns and France, which beautiques the podernet leaster overs then a your ago

file change in the potential find that of a convenies or expendative entired to your 1917) IV. It's company to dispersed (Remarks 1916) the meet place as a respit of this capability CONTRACTOR CONSTRUCT MARK CONTRACTOR fractions or Auror and the perforation person program

emeny the War December was stretting above acceptions to single the first refer to avoid as much as countries any change for range or checation; girling the ranges to school one owner a infancy for

fatire place for a barrie With a class to accomplishing this engine the herman infantry projectice was freet a # • postinitarly high missis coincide, its empty was reduced should now third. his magne the object was affained namely that on to about the cards the beight of a the brudest mant of the regimetery honor up to this range if was not necessary to turn ip the leaf of the eight. The result is that fire confrol and direction in builts are greatly templified.

The comparatively small weight of the built has of course, the disadvantage that the column at the imper canges fails off ory rapidle. But since infantry will hardly fire at ranges in excess of 1, los vards, and as at that range accurate aim is practically it possible the Germans feel that they can put up with the disadvantage, especially since to light weight of the bullet confers another great advantage in that each man, the same load, can carry a far greater num per of counds of amountain than formerly.

Whereas the German pointed build has Whereas the tierman pointed builet has a steel jacket covering a core of lead, the a steel jacket covering a core of lead, the french authorities have adopted as the macrial of the infantry builet copper, a netal of lower specific gravity. Nevertheless, the projectile is much heavier than the tierman, because it was made of considerable length, a fact which as we shall see, is not without significance in its wounding power.

The length of the French builet is about 137 inches, its weight about 203.7 grains, and it has a muzzle velocity of 2,335 feet a second. The forman builet, on the other hand, has a length of about 1,09 inches, its weight is about 154.3 grains, and its muzzle velocity is 2,822 feet a second.

The greater weight of the French builet, of ourse, makes its muzzle velocity less.

that of the German bullet but, of hand, its energy does not fall ly as the range increases. It follo the French bullet has a superjority fire at medium and long ranges. By adopting a stender pointed form for the bullet the centre of gravity is moved to a point for to the rear, which is unfavorable in a ballietic

the centre of gravity is moved to a point far to the rear, which is unfavorable in a ballistic sense. Nevertheless the steadiness of the projectile and the fixity of the frajectory are preserved, and the projectile is prevented from turning over end for end in the air by the high muzzle velocity and the more rapid rotation about the axis of the projectile imparted by the riffing.

At the target, of course, the builet will quickly alter its position of equilibrium, but this was one of the objects in view when it was introduced. Recent wars have shown that the older ogival (blunt headed) builet is so humane that it defeats its own purpose, the wounded were very commonly not put out of action by it, in fact, the majority were able to take the field again, in active operations, after two or three weeks. This was true not only in the case of mere flesh wounds. tions, after two or three weeks. This wa but also in long, stomach and even bone wounds. It was not at all rare to find men with five or more wounds remaining in the firing line. It was therefore necessary for the proper conduct of war to use a bullet would resemble in its action and effects

he old, coarse lead builet. This is the case with the new pointed builet.

In consequence of the position of the centre gravity so far to the position of the centre gravity so far to the rear there is a ten-ey on impact against objects of consider-e resistance for the bullet to turn side on dency on impact against objects of considerable resistance for the builet to turn side on in its effort to bring the base gradually to the front, thus effecting a more favorable position for the centre of gravity. The side on position will be the more easily reached the further to the rear the centre of gravity of the projectile lies. In the case of the French builet, which is almost a third longer than the German, the conditions for a change of position obtain when it strikes even comparatively soft tissues, like tendons, and therefore much more readily in case of bone shots. The German bullet also turns side on when it strikes bones. In this way the shot holes in the human body become widened and the resulting wounds more serious, since, in the first place, important organs are thus more easily hit, and in the second place, suppurations are more liable to set in, in consequence of the character of the openings in the skin where the builet leaves the body, than when the older blunt headed bullets when the older blunt headed bullets

Of course, the penetration of the pro-jectiles striking side on is less; but, on the other hand, their entire living force or energy

other hand, their entire living force or energy is brought into play in the target in making the wounds. Finally, the fact that the pointed bullet often remains in the body must be taken into account, for it sometimes, although not always, gives rise to disturbances that require its removal.

The pointed bullet is then the musket bullet of to-day. It is being adopted everywhere. It requires a high muzzle velocity to give it the proper rotary power, and must therefore either be composed of hard and tough material or have a jacket of such material; otherwise it will shear and decline to take the grooves of the rifling properly. It has a flat trajectory and therefore a large danger zone, and it possesses the proper stopping power in battle.

Guaranteeing Filipino Independence

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Mr. Walling's letter, which you publish to day, wherein he depre rates a declaration on the part of the forthcoming emocratic sational convention guaranteeing the ndependence of the Philippines under the protect ion of the United States, calls attention to a senti ment now very prevalent in favor of such a guar antee. The disinclination of the Filipinos to be subject to the domination of our Government de-mands serious consideration. The retention of the slands whether it involves forcible possess not, cannot for numerous reasons be regarded as advantageous. Therefore it becomes judicious to onsent to a severance of the bond now existing Such a disposition, regardless of the great outle nvolved by the purchase, would furnish practical evidence of our thorough unselfishness, as would be no effort whatever to employ means for

NEW YORK, September 12.

For an Entangling Alliance. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIF: Since France nany and the United States have spec sons to distrust Japan's growing power in the Far Fast should not the United States negotiate limited alliance with France and Germany to govern the Philippine Islands, reap the benefits of com nerce with the islands and prevent them from being seized by any aggressive Power?

Peace should have the benefit of every possible NEW YORK, September 13.

Peregrinations.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Isn't "foreign peregrinations" in to day's SUN somewhat tauto ogical? I have an idea that "peregrine foreign. NEW YORK, September 12.

It will not do to hug etymology too tightly. Peregrination is travel, foreign or domestic.

From the Buffalo Times. Many well to do Americans who could accommodations in the Etruria's cabin an were in a hurry to return home came back steerage. -The Sun Coming Back in the Steerage

Pass the sponge, dear Mrs. Vanastor, I want to bail this soup a bit faster; Thank you kindly; now please pass the beans; The hardtack is harder than Billy-bejeans; Will you have some more oleo, or some cottoiene!
The pork is all fat, not a bit of it lean;
Who is your neighbor in the next bunk?
Oh, you can't speak Italian? She's tagged for
Mauch Chunk?
Ver Lib have sucher discounts.

Oh, you can't speak Italian? She's tagged for Mauch Chunk?
Yes, I'll have another dipper of tea,
Please hand a tin plate over to me:
Mrs. Mochinnski wants more condensed milk;
This is a fine place in which to wear silk;
Yes, that tablecloth's been on a week;
Hrush that horseffy off your cheek;
Will you have just a little more hamburger steak?
They're starting to sweep the place up with a rake;
Here comes our waiter with a scuttle of bread;
Yes, the hair that I found in my hash was red;
You found a nail in yours? Well, that's a change;
Poor little doggie, he has the mange.
They're having fried garlic at the next table;
It certainly does smell like an old stable;
The steward must think we're a fine lot of loons,
For here comes our man with a basin of prunes;
Yes, Eloise is now in the peerage.
And her mother of millions down here in the
steerage:

VER BRIDGE

Mr. Eugene P. Lyte, Jr., m.

Flore Early Town

rilling story of The Lone No. for. Page & fire fells on its personnel "The white startly sieven and floriers was and the off furtions orresching in ampions of half account them. nara dissirues of an even but the abrees have white our for efficient from country or natural and quality of the opwife, paymently) navenesses and Againings of pervenue to torrepersonal for residentialized their the the a latelle ablahoure for more They per the law every the over Property story for others." to maferiaged. His start or house The complex is getting icrosoft: We see in These in comprehensive area Mr. Lytin go wait bearn prograntf as conduct of agrounding fourte on tower resident mate according thigh they will brigan charteson Place force a targe apperlin for Max they showed not de-NAME OF offere des desertes, where about Since the thing really and is what there?" He My Lyte inch. are you going to do about his atrong quantier Protes not Fate known no arrings !hold, the stupendone, the improabse orders." We should say need the trembadour stammer either, so long as he can para fomark of fact." Certainly not hadour has the right to be and is as fate. Let him come unstamo-

We may consider this feat was at the siege of Sun Antonio twenty-first chapter. A cannon ball the citadel fell short and came toward the beleaguering American Several Americana casayed to but it was a little too "hot" for the length, after a bound, "as the hallup in its long sweep a tall athletic learned high, throwing up his arms. He hands closed over the ball, and the hurled him backward a half dozen word but he did not fall, and when he recover himself he threw his capture to the gro A four pounder,' he called, and others i and picked up the ball, and soon they war amming it into a cannon. You see the had to catch their ammunition first splendid athlete for whom cannot be were toys was Jim Bowie. Gen. Don Antonio Lopez de Santa Ana

without diffidence bearing too fa-

rander will find Cat Jim Bowe

cannonhalls at page 202.

(we think we have his name pretty nearly right) is a character in the story. The story says of him: "The layers on lavers twisted, baffling character that that it had! When you were most ready to de clare him shallow there you were again floundering in unknown depths. The tor tuous winding labyrinth of his soul no high might fathom." Shallow or not, he was enormously wicked. Did the reader ever notice the eyes of a squirrel when the squirrel was eating a nut? This had Presdent of Mexico had exactly such eyes One night, shortly before the fall of the Alamo, at a fandango in San Antonio, in room wide open to the general view. smart and gorgeously decorated Mexican a pompous, clean shaven fellow with lustieyes, was half reclining on a couch and rais ing a champagne glass to the lips of a per and highly elated girl in short vellow skir red bodice and slippers with red heels She sat beside him. Another girl sat a his other side. No, the scene was not un common here. But the man himself was He resembled a sullen browed Roman em peror at a drunken feast. And more, this nan lolling in this debauchery was the President General of Mexico. His Excel lency of the Superlative Degree, Santa Ana himself." An Englishman was present a real Eng nan notwithstand said "fawney" and afforded other evidences of being imitation. Harry Ripley, the hero of the tale, was also present, disguised in a ong Mexican cloak with velvet facings.

man, whose name was Gritton. The story says: "Wrath at the sight of the languid Gritton had brought Santa Ana to his feet and he was champing in the beetle browed fury that one connects with sullen Roman emperors who are roused. A table over turned, a champagne bottle and shards of glass littered the cement floor around his spurred boots. The two girls in yellow and red were cowering before the malevolent change from soft debauchery to murderous anger." While this beetle browed fury was going on the beautiful face of Nan Buckalew, the heroine of the story, affectionately called the catamount by her adoring father, appeared at the edge of the crowd. "Ha! Bring her in! Catch her" cried Santa Ana. She was caught and brought in. "Tis one I have not seen yet said the wicked President of Mexico. "1think there's such a jewel to dazzle a back woods fandango! But permit me, rema mia, here's a touch of wine to bring back the red in those lips. Those lips-ai, there's

Santa Ana was angry with the English

better way!" Unquestionably Santa Ana meant to kiss her. He should have understood the Texan female character better. "The girl. we read, "leaped back as from a snake, a look of abhorrence in her eyes. Her two hands, with fingers crooked, darted out from under her mantilla. 'Ugh!' she preathed, and her nails tore through the flesh of his cheeks. The President of Mexico, his yellow face streaming blood, glared dazedly at the trembling girl." She had scratched him well. She was her father s little catamount. Harry Ripley and the Englishman held Santa Ana as he was about to spring upon her. They were promptly seized by guards. The President advanced upon the girl. She drew a pistol from her bosom and levelled it at him. The cringing cur showed in his eyes." He

There is great account of chins and jaws and locking of jaws in the story. The heroes had a strenuous time with their jaws as well as with the Mexicans. We are sure there are many who will find much enter-

tainment in reading about it all.

Long experience in criminal stores enables Mr. Richard Marsh to hold reader's attention closely in "Who killed Lady Poynder?" (Appletons). Suspiction as to who the perpetrator of the murder may be is shifted about from one person to another with skill, and the revelation at the end is a surprise. There is litt room for character drawing in tales that depend on rapid action for their effect but the author presents a hero who wears the perpetual smile that is usually the villain's attribute. The moral of the story seems to be that young women who enter strange houses from the worthiest of motives may be punished with excessive

Cary Eggleston is telling a story or whether he is presenting his views on the negt problem in "Love Is the Sum of It All"

It is not quite clear whether Mr. George

everity for their enterprise

Continued on Fifth Page.